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CEMA S&T COOPERATION CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Jakes, Lenart Meet Marchuk

LD231639 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, met Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology today. In an open, comradely discussion, the level of cooperation in science and technology and its application in practice between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union as an important factor in raising the effectiveness of the economies of both countries was highly appreciated. The interest of both sides in its broad development in the years ahead was voiced.

Officials Interviewed

LD242017 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] At the end of the 30th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which ended in Prague yesterday, Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific, Technological, and Investment Development, gave an interview to correspondents of Czechoslovak radio and television. The first question was asked by Stanislav Kuzel, an editor, to Guriy Marchuk:

[Begin recording] [Kuzel] The committee examined a long-term program for the period of the next 15-20 years. What aims has it set out for scientific and technological cooperation?

[Marchuk -- in Russian fading to Czech translation] All socialist countries are now going over to the path of economic development characterized by economic intensification. The 30th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation held in Prague concerned itself in particular with formulating long-range tasks of the comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress. The fact is that we have to draw up plans for the development of science and technology in such a way to ensure that each state, each member of our socialist community, has the possibility of being able to form a precise notion of a kind of map of the integrated development of science and technology. We have approved an important decision which binds us to draw up a draft comprehensive program over the current year for scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member-states over a period of 15-20 years and to submit it to the CEMA Executive Committee. We were unanimous in stressing the importance of this session and are ready to carry out its conclusions to the end.

[Kuzel] Comrade Deputy Premier, will the CEMA member-states continue scientific and technological cooperation merely in the form of specialization and coordination, or can one talk about new forms?

[Obzina] We can state on our own behalf and on behalf of the Czechoslovak delegation that we shall (?consistently) carry out cooperation and specialization in the manufacturing sector in the future and naturally also in the field of scientific and technological development, because we cannot say that these forms have been exhausted. On the contrary, if we examine this very critically, we would have to say that we are only at the very beginning or that we have only achieved the first positive results.

From the viewpoint of bilateral talks, I would, however, like to say that we have agreed with the Soviet side to begin to employ newer forms. On the basis of the joint design and development laboratory in the field of robots and manipulators we have agreed to build soon -- this year -- a joint production base, a joint enterprise to manufacture manipulators and robots.

[Kuzel] What tasks arise for Czechoslovakia from the documents adopted at this session of the Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation among CEMA member countries?

[Obzina] As far as the tasks and obligations are concerned, I would like to state above all that we want to fulfill them honorably and honestly. For us, there primarily arises from this our active participation in the elaboration of the draft comprehensive program for scientific and technological development of all CEMA member-countries for the next 20 years, and in that respect to enable us to achieve the elaboration of the first project by the end of the current year and the discussion and approval of its during the first quarter of the first half of 1985, so that this program is able to influence the 5-year plan. From it, we are obliged to draw up for our government our own Czechoslovak draft of the long-range development of science and technology.

Second, we want to fully discharge the obligations assumed in the field of robotization and microprocessors. These are exceptionally complicated and important tasks and we are determined to do our utmost to ensure that Czechoslovakia will fulfill them in total. And third, I would like to say here that we see our duty also as contributing to drawing up a united and coordinated license policy of all the CEMA member-countries and to its consistent implementation so that we can wage a better struggle against the policy of economic discrimination and embargo pursued by some imperialist countries. [end recording]

Session Ends, Accord Signed

LD232153 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] The 30th session of the CEMA Committee for Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Prague today with the signing of a communique. The session was chaired by the chairman of the committee, Soviet deputy premier and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Guriy Marchuk. The Czechoslovak delegation to the session was led by Deputy Federal Premier and Chairman of the CSSR State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development Jaromir Obzina.

Comrades Guriy Marchuk and Jaromir Obzina signed a protocol on deepening Czechoslovak and Soviet cooperation, especially in the sphere of robot technology and other prospective areas.

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS ORGANIZATION MEETING -- A meeting of the professional commission of the International Journalists Organization has been held in Warsaw with the participation of representatives of journalists associations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, the Soviet Union, and Poland. A work plan for the current year concerning activities of international creative clubs which exist at the organization was adopted. The program of seminars, symposiums, and exhibition prepared by the International Journalists Organization was also discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 21 Mar 84 LD]

HONECKER URGES END TO 'LUNATIC ARMS DRIVE'

LD240959 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0311 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 Mar (ADN) -- The journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM will be publishing the following article by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State in the April 1984 issue:

Today, when nothing can be more important than keeping mankind from perishing in a nuclear inferno, the Leninist ideas of peace and peaceful coexistence are, in my view, more topical and more attractive than ever. They correspond to the lofty concern of communists to ban wars from the life of the people and to see that the historic debate between the social systems of socialism and capitalism is conducted without the use of military force. Whatever contentious international problems may appear, however complicated they may be, the task must be to settle them not according to the law of the jungle, but through negotiations.

Wholly in this spirit, the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social orders are a sound basis of practical politics appropriate to today's realities and requirements. Their realization aims at equal international relations and mutually beneficial cooperation. At the same time, numerous other questions which are on the international agenda and of special interest to the peoples will benefit. The way things are today, anyone acting responsibly cannot fail to recognize that there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Lenin's eternal merit is above all to have always linked the struggle for social liberation with the fight for a secure peace. Thus, he rightly considered the triumph of the Red October more than 65 years ago the "first victory on the path toward abolishing war." The first word of the young Soviet power, sent into the world as an appeal "to all," was the decree on peace that announced that socialism and peace are in essence identical.

From his analysis of the uneven development of imperialism, Lenin derived his idea that the victory of socialism will, to begin with, be possible in only a few capitalist countries or even only in a single country. Therefore, there would be a lengthy period in which "socialist and capitalist states will coexist side by side." This finding was of great significance for working out the strategy and tactics of the parties within the communist world movement, for the fight of the peace-loving forces throughout the world.

In our century the CPSU and USSR, in their policies, prove to be the most uncompromising proponents of the realization of those principles with which Lenin marked out the path toward a future for the peoples without threat and destruction through new wars. The country of the Red October is the most powerful bulwark of peace. Through its numerous initiatives calling for an end to the arms race, the limitation and reduction of arms, it encourages again and again all those who intend to prevent mankind from sliding into the catastrophe of a nuclear war and to safeguard a peaceful future for the world. These objectives determine the foreign affairs activities of the whole socialist community.

Situated directly at the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, between the Warsaw Pact and NATO alliances, the GDR, a republic true to the vow that never again must war be allowed to emanate from German soil, has been making her constructive, active contribution toward this since her foundation nearly 35 years ago. Especially faced with the conditions in Europe, the purpose and benefit of the relations of peaceful coexistence clearly emerge and it has been confirmed that its implementation is in the vital interest of all the peoples on this continent.

The policy of confrontation and arms buildup as pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO has led to the start of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, particularly the FRG. Thus, the world has entered a new, and perhaps the most dangerous, period of postwar developments. This deployment of nuclear first-strike weapons is an expression of the striving, openly declared by Washington, of wanting to gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist-community. In order to maintain equilibrium, which is essential for peace, our countries are therefore compelled to adopt relevant counter-measures. But not only that. We now feel all the more committed to increased efforts in order to achieve concrete agreements on an end to the arms race, the limitation and reduction of armaments according to the principle of equality and equal security. In this, we are prepared to go side by side with those who show evidence of realism, common sense, and of the serious intention to stabilize peace.

The GDR advocates a return to the situation that existed prior to the NATO missile deployment. Then many things might be possible which, in the spirit of the process of detente of the seventies, would lead to further positive results. The main objective is the reduction of military confrontation and an end to the lunatic arms drive together with their effects on international relations and the social situation of the peoples, not least in those capitalist countries which, although investing vast sums in more and newer arms, cannot get rid of mass unemployment. It is urgently necessary to freeze nuclear weapon arsenals. The creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of our continent could help to clear the path toward a future nuclear-free Europe. If, as proposed by the socialist states, a treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations were to be concluded between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, then this would be a major step toward solving the most urgent questions which the peoples face today.

At the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament the GDR is firmly resolved to work for the realization of these proposals. We are convinced that it will be possible to thwart the concept of those who seek to condemn Europe to walking constantly near the abyss of a nuclear war, and to bring about a change that would ensure security, beneficial cooperation, and good-neighborly relations. Nowadays, the vital force of the Leninist ideas of peace and peaceful coexistence shows itself to be strong and effective. They are the state policy of the socialist community and their essence is being affirmed, supported and advocated in the whole world by countless numbers, irrespective of whatever else may divide them.

PACT'S ARMS EXPENDITURE PROPOSAL REVIEWED

LD241426 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1205 GMT 24 Mar 84

[From the "International Information" program with Guenter Leuschner]

[Text] Herr Viktor Eichmann from Berlin-Koepenick writes: The socialist countries have proposed a freeze of cuts in arms expenditure. However, the West asserts this cannot be done since the arms budgets are all different and would first have to be made comparable. Is this only an excuse or is it true?

To be open about it, I believe it is above all an excuse. One of those excuses advanced every time that we, the socialist countries, submit disarmament proposals. However, it is correct that there are such differences in the arms budgets, above all as far as size is concerned. If you compare the Soviet Union and the United States -- two countries with about the same population figures and of about the same military importance -- then the American arms budget is several times larger than the Soviet budget.

Hence, the Soviet Union would have much more reason to call for a freeze of the American arms budget or for bigger cuts to be made by the Americans. But, as is known, we do not call for that. Nevertheless, the example shows, in my view, that the demand for so-called comparability is in fact nothing but an excuse by NATO to reject once again one of our proposals.

But let us look for a moment at the budget differences. There are several reasons for them. On the one hand it will obviously have an effect if, as in our case, one spends just enough to preserve parity or, as in the case of the United States, one spends as much as possible on arms to gain military superiority. Again, in the socialist countries nobody profits, in the true sense of the word, from armament. By contrast, in capitalist countries the arms industry derives above-average gains that obviously affect the budget, and which thus has to be subsidized by the taxpayer. This amounts to thousands of millions every year.

The socialist countries, not least for reasons of making economies, have standardized to a large extent the technical equipment of their armed forces; the West squanders literally millions. To a certain extent the fact must be taken into account that in a number of NATO countries there are exclusively, or nearly exclusively, regular armies. This, too, costs more.

There are indeed a number of differences, nearly all of which have something to do with the differing social orders. Anyone calling, by way of precondition, for a freeze or reduction of arms expenditure, for the abolition of these differences, or seeking to make the budgets comparable must realize that this would inevitably entail a permanent delay in reducing arms expenditure. But no such conditions are necessary for making at least a start and showing good will and proving the willingness to disarm, because every state claims that it is spending only the amount on arms that is considered necessary. Therefore, if all states were to freeze or reduce by the same extent their present arms expenditure, the current budget ratios to each other would remain exactly the same. The only result would be for everybody to spend less and the money saved could be spent on more important things, which is, after all, the objective of the exercise.

NEED TO EXPAND COOPERATION IN OUTER SPACE

AU232050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Geneva AGERPRES 23/3/1984 -- Taking the floor during the proceedings of the UN Committee on the peaceful uses of outer space being held in Geneva, Romania's representative highlighted the need to expand international cooperation in this domain, to ensure all states' access to space technology and its applications, particularly the access of non-space developing countries, pointing to the need for tangible actions aimed at halting and preventing an arms race into outer space.

As for the remote sensing, one of the most important fields in which space technology is applied, Romania's representative drew attention that, although most of the states of the world did not have the necessary data processing equipment and experts, those activities tended to become operational on commercial bases having as consequence a several-time increase of the cost of remote-sensing services. He added that under those circumstances only the developed countries actually had access to data. The Romanian representative stressed the need for an unrestricted access of all countries to remote-sensing data, to those referring to seas, oceans and free territories included.

EUROPEAN NATIONS PAWNS FOR HEGEMONY, DOMINATION

AU231035 Tirana ATA in English 1005 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Tirana, March 22 (ATA) -- Successive military ground, sea and air maneuvers by the aggressive blocs of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty have continued in Europe recently. These maneuvers are accompanied with large scale maneuvers of the staffs which include regions from north Europe up to the Middle East. The rival military blocs describe their maneuvers as preparations for defence. In reality, these maneuvers show clearly their offensive and aggressive character. Such have been the NATO maneuvers conducted in the northern zone of Scotland, the Warsaw Treaty maneuvers in Czechoslovakia, and those in the coasts of Norway, the maneuvers conducted in Poland and the latest maneuvers of the command and the joint staff of the Warsaw Treaty.

Along the preparations for nuclear war, the two aggressive blocs in Europe are secretly but speedily continuing the conventional armament race, thus making preparations for wars with these kinds of weapons.

For the European countries, the situation becomes graver when it is clear that the war staffs in Washington and Moscow have planned to launch a nuclear war precisely in Europe. This is proved by the stationing of the nuclear missiles in Britain, FRG, Czechoslovakia, GDR and elsewhere. The (?deployment) of the nuclear weapons in the European Continent is a clear evidence that this continent is considered not only as a big depot of their nuclear and conventional armament, but also as a battlefield for an eventual nuclear war in the future. For them, the European peoples are only nuclear pawns of their game for hegemony and domination in the world.

The membership in NATO and the Warsaw Pact has bound some European countries hand and foot. They followed the tune of Washington and Moscow, since they have allowed their land to be trampled by the boots of the soldiers and the chains of the American and Soviet tanks and become shelters for the nuclear missiles of the superpowers. Consequently, the dangers are great for they themselves.

The maneuvers and nuclear missiles constitute a real threat not only to the countries that accept them, but also to the other European countries that are not members of these blocs. For this reason, the member countries of NATO and Warsaw Treaty that accept missiles, troops and conduct maneuvers in their territories bear a great responsibility. The genuine security in Europe can be reached not by accepting the atomic umbrella of Washington and Moscow, but by driving them out, destroying the chains with which NATO and the Warsaw Treaty have tied them.

EDITORIAL ON MILITARY SCHOOL SHORTCOMINGS, TASKS

AU241607 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 16 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Further Consolidation of the Free Military Schools Requires the Overall Compactness of Structures"]

[Text] The free military schools, which increasingly are better linking the daily activity of the working masses with the problems of military traning and readiness, and which exert a strong influence in strengthening the links between the Army and the field, as well as problems of production with those of defense, are playing an increasingly more important role in the military training of the people at a high standard. In many of these schools, like those in Fier, Korce, Elbasan, Mat, and other districts, the achievements are considerable and constitute a sound basis for the further elevation of the indicators, particularly with regard to small-scale training and the compactness [kompaktesi] of actions. It is necessary to better generalize and to further enrich the experience of these schools. However, despite these achievements, some shortcomings are still manifest in the work of these schools. Thus, for example, the fact that small-scale training is left entirely up to them, while the commands and staffs of the volunteer units and forces do not always show an interest in the standard of the training of their respective structures. The analyses carried out in this connection dwell more on the question of participation and discipline than on the substance and degree of participation and discipline than on the substance and degree of mastering the structural program, both quantitatively and qualitatively. There are cases of underrating the training of this or that structure to the required standard, instead of showing the same amount of care for all. Wherever they may be encountered, it is necessary to make these manifestations of unilateralism the object of the work of the party and its instruments. The problem is that every structure and every unit, as well as every individual citizen-soldier, should acquire all the necessary military knowledge, because this is the only way to achieve compactness of actions and cooperation between the various arms and services.

The main goal of these training centers is to develop small-scale training at a high standard, giving priority to tactical training, and to ensure overall political, military, and technical compactness in the operation of the units. This is achieved by further strengthening the leading role of the party organs and basic organizations in these schools. Confronting them with the advanced experience, they are required to better coordinate ideopolitical education with military tasks, to make certain that the overall compactness is not reduced simply to the technical side of the problems but to consider first of all the live and concrete work with the people, which must take priority over all else. The compactness of operations on the training field and the fulfillment of all tasks will thus be fully attained in accordance with the requirements of the doctrine of the people's military art. The party organization, above all, and all its instruments acting under its leadership, must better tackle the problems of training, naturally from the angle of their stipulated taks, in order to place it increasingly better under its guidance and control on more advanced scientific foundations.

The tasks set out by the party cannot be properly attained solely through the work of those cadres appointed to these training centers. It is therefore necessary for the commands of the various units to better activate their staffs and all cadres, to set concrete tasks for maximum training, both during the day and at night, to demand accounts at the end, and to see to it that training is carried out on the basis of norms and targets. Every cadre, from the ministry and so forth, must go to these schools more frequently, should help their further consolidation, and should take part in practical training. The experience of numerous units in Vlore, Erseke, Puke, and so forth, where staff cadres have carried out a considerable number of hours of training monthly, must be better studied, deepened, and disseminated in every unit. Participating directly in training, the cadres, commands, and staffs will acquaint themselves with the advanced experience more closely, as well as the degree of readiness of the units, shortcomings and difficulties, hampering concepts, and outdated practices that need to be combatted. This will have a greater influence on raising the quality and effectiveness of training, will improve the organization of the work, and will ensure that every Communist and cadre will not only raise the major problems encountered in the basic organization, party forums, and respective instruments, but will also pledge themselves more concretely to fulfill tasks on time and at the required standard.

The strengthening of the links between the Army and the field, and vice versa, is one of the major factors for further consolidating the free military schools. The party demands that these links constantly be expanded and steeled, considering them to be links between the party and the mass organizations concerning primarily the problems of readiness, training, discipline, and the implementation of every task in the field of defense. The party organs in the army, the commands, the staffs, being more closely acquainted with military questions, since these are the primary object of their work, should raise their problems with the party, state, and economic organs in the field and should involve themselves more in resolving these problems jointly with those organs. At the same time, the organs in the field must do more not only to implement the plans and programs concerning military training and readiness, but also all other problems pertaining to the further consolidation of these schools and all other tasks on time and at the required standard.

This consolidation requires, among other things, creating a deeper concept of the essence of the free military schools, because they are not only where the "offices" are but are in every center of work and production, where people live and work. This requires that their branches be extended, equipping and enriching them constantly with the required material base, and training their cadres to a higher standard. More attention should be paid particularly to drawing out the opinions of specialists in various fields, so that these training centers may become important centers of study and scientific research for defense questions.

UPCOMING U.S. MANEUVERS TO INVOLVE 30,000 MEN

AU231813 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] The largest NATO maneuvers held so far in northern Norway have just ended. The Pentagon, however, has announced that a new demonstration of military power is coming. More than 30,000 servicemen of the U.S. naval, land, and air forces will participate in the maneuvers under the (?"Ocean Venture-84") to begin 20 April. They will continue to 17 May and will cover a vast area -- the southeastern part of the United States, the Caribbean, the Gulf of Mexico and [word indistinct]. Approximately 250 military aircraft, including bombers and tactical fighters, will participate, while the U.S. Navy will be represented by an aircraft carrier, submarines, torpedo-boats, and other naval units. According to an AP report, the Pentagon [words indistinct] in view of the events in Central America and more particularly in El Salvador, where it wants to demonstrate its power. The text of the Pentagon's announcement, however, makes quite a different impression, AP noted. [Words indistinct] the maneuvers will also prove the U.S. capability [words indistinct] intellectual power for the defense of the notorious U.S. interests in this area.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY LUKANOV

AU242028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation and Nicaraguan minister of planning, has arrived in Bulgaria. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by Comrade Andrey Lukanov and by the ambassadors of the two countries, Kiril Nikolov and Bayardo Chavez Salmeron.

TREATY WITH USSR GUARANTEES DEVELOPMENT

AU231134 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Act of Fraternity and Unity of Action"]

[Text] In preparing for the celebration of the glorious 40th anniversary of the September socialist revolution in our country, we are assessing today the tremendous achievements in our motherland's social innovation and paying tribute to those events which guaranteed our ascending development along the chosen path. The signing of the first Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty on 18 March 1948 between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR was one of these events. This is an act of historical importance, reflecting not only the firm foreign political orientation of the Fatherland Front Government, headed by Georgi Dimitrov, and established by our recently founded republic. This act also reflected the ardent aspirations of the Bulgarian people to march side by side with their Soviet liberators and brothers under the banner of the Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The aforementioned treaty determined the solid foundations and historical prospects of the development of fraternal bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, based on the unshakable unity and unanimous actions of both countries. This document reliably guaranteed the independence of our state and its firm stand on the international scene. At the same time, it opened up unlimited opportunities for the construction of a socialist society in our country, of its powerful material-technical base.

We always remember with gratitude that in those first years after the treaty became valid the Soviet people had to recover from their own injuries caused by the war, and despite the unspeakable difficulties they were facing, they did everything within their power to comprehensively assist our country in its socialist construction. This invaluable, fraternal assistance permitted us to restore our national economy within a very short period and to engage in socialist industrialization, as well as in establishing the basis for the transformation of agriculture through the cooperative system and with the assistance of modern mechanized agricultural equipment. Thanks to the selfless Soviet assistance and Soviet experience our people, under the leadership of the BCP, built the foundations of socialism within a short time, transformed the country's national economy and its cultural life. The historical decisions adopted at the April plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1956 gave a powerful impetus to the successful progress along this path and to the transformation of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship into an even more effective factor of unity and progress.

Today we are engaged in accomplishing much greater tasks of an even more powerful social-historical scope. Our main goal is the implementation of a program mapped out by the party, our leader, in connection with building a developed socialist society. The signing of a new Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Treaty with the Soviet Union in 1967 reflected the new qualitative phenomena and new aspirations of our two peoples among which the process of our comprehensive drawing closer together in all spheres of life is one of the most important.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out as follows in one of his works: ". . . we have always considered the opportunity of following the example of the basic experience accumulated by the CPSU and the USSR as our greatest historical opportunity. . . ." This is an exceptionally important and essential characteristic trait of the general line followed by the BCP. It reflects the contemporary development and perfection of our fraternal relations with the Soviet Union as a factor of first rate importance for our present and future successes.

TANCHEV-LED AGRARIAN GROUP DEPARTS FOR POLAND

AU251753 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] On 25 March at the invitation of Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Supreme Committee of Poland's ZSL and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, a delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] led by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS and first deputy chairman of the State Council, departed for Poland, where it will take part in the ZSL Ninth Congress.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by secretaries and members of the BZNS Standing Committee and by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. Wladislaw Napieraj, Poland's ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

BCP CONFERENCE CREATIVE SOCIOECONOMIC STRATEGY

AU231757 Sofia BTA in Engish 1641 GMT 23 Mar 84

["Quality -- Key Problem" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA Commentator Nelly Petrova) -- The Bulgarian Communist Party has given one more proof of its ability to creatively apply the Marxist-Leninist approach in the working out its socio-economic strategy in line with the objective laws of the development of the socialist society, to master and guide the complex processes of this development. The national party conference ended. It discussed and adopted a long-term programme for a general solution of the key program at the present stage -- the problem of quality as an objective demand, as primary technological, economic, social, political and ideological problem.

A problem, as Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP CC, stressed, on which the overall intensification of the economy depends to a major extent as well as Bulgaria's authoritative participation in the international division of labour and in the socialist economic integration, the strengthening of her defensive capacity and finally the welfare of every Bulgarian, of the whole nation.

The new criteria and the new views with which the Bulgarian Communist Party approaches the big task -- quality everywhere and in everything -- were made public for the broadest strata of the population. They had already been assumed and realized by them. This became evidence in the process of preparing the national party conference, which involved socially and creatively tens of thousands of Bulgarians from all generations and walks of life into a broad democratic discussion. This was reaffirmed by the business-like and constructive work of the conference.

It laid a number of important accents. In the first place -- to master the highest achievements of the scientific and technological progress. This means a fast and general reorganization of equipment and technologies, of management and workforce. This means a continuing priority development for those manufacture and industries which are the actual bearers of the technological progress.

The complex set of tasks, the implementation of which will guarantee the achievement of high quality, is approached in a complex manner by the Bulgarian Communist Party. These tasks are linked with the action of the economic approach and its mechanism, with the responsibility of every single worker, of the team as a whole, of the entire society. Requirements for reform are levelled also at the process of investment, planning, the training of specialists, and price formation. The aim is to actuate all the economic levers in an interrelated and efficient manner, so that there won't be a single link to lag behind in the economic and social mechanism.

The conference made it plain that quality is by no means a purely economic issue. It is an element of the political and ideological work. As Mr Todor Zhivkov said, the implementation of the long-term programme for the improvement of quality will strengthen Bulgaria's comprehensive might.

Decision on Quality Problem

AU231505 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA) -- The problem of quality holds a key significance in the global strategy of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the construction of an advanced socialist society in the country. This is being emphasized in the unanimously adopted decision of the national party conference on the problems of quality, which ended here today.

The conference gave a high assessment and a unanimous approval to the report of the Varna conference held in May last year and to the opening speech of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Todor Zhivkov at the conference, and to the long-term programme of the Bulgarian Communist Party for the improvement of the quality as a theoretical, political, organizational and practical foundation and guidance in the work of party, state, economic and public bodies and organizations, of the working teams for a decisive improvement of quality.

The conference assesses positively the work of party and other bodies and organizations in encouraging the creative forces and the energy of the workers of socialism, of the whole people for the translation of the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress into reality. It expresses deep gratitude to the Communists, the Agrarians, the members of the Fatherland Front and the members of the Dimitrov Komsomol, to all workers for their sincere efforts at assisting the party policy, at unswervingly following a policy of all-round intensification.

The national party conference is convinced that the working class, the cooperative farmers and the intelligentsia, the party, state and public bodies and organizations, the working teams will adopt the decisions aimed at improving quality as a cause of their own and will give all their hearts, minds, knowledge and will for their translation into reality.

Zhivkov Speech Ends Conference

AU231307 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1200 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Once again we are broadcasting from the Lyudmila Zhivkov Palace of Culture where the BCP National Conference is being held. Boyan Bonev, our correspondent, reports from there:

[Begin Bonev recording] A short while ago, dear listeners, Comrade Todor Zhivkov declared the BPC National Conference closed. He delivered a closing speech.

Before this, at the proposal of Comrade Grisha Filipov, a decision of the BCP National Conference was unanimously adopted. The decision reads as follows:

The BCP National Conference stresses the crucial importance of the problem of quality in the party's total strategy for building the mature socialist society in our country. The conference highly apreciates and unanimously approves the report to the Varna conference and the closing speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee, and the party's long-term program on improving quality as a juridical, political, and organizational-practical basis and guilding line for the party, state, economic, and social organs and organizations in their activities, as well as for the workers collectives in decisively improving quality. The decision further expresses the conviction that all party organizations and working people in our country will adopt the decision in practical life.

In his short, but meaningful closing speech, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that in our country the necessary prerequisites exist for implementing the struggle for high quality with success. Our first party and state leader stressed that the BPC National Conference has discussed the strategically important question of quality in a businesslike like manner, with a critical approach, and with constructive proposals. Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out the efforts of millions of people are needed in order to overcome the problems discussed at our forum. He expressed as unshakable conviction in the success of the nationwide struggle for high quality. Comrade Todor Zhivkok's speech was accompanied by prolonged applause. The "Internationale" was played in the conference hall of the Palace of Culture. [end recording]

HUSAK NAMES NEW AMBASSADOR TO SOVIET UNION

LD232106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has named Miroslav Zavadil as ambassador plentipotentiary extraordinary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the USSR. At the same time he decided to recall Cestmir Lovetinsky from this office.

COMMUNIST DEPUTIES' CLUB DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS

AU231309 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Mar 84 p 2

["ZVE"-signed report: "On the Meeting of the Club of Communist Deputies of the Federal Assembly; Greater Authority of National Committees"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Mar -- The Club of Communist Deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly held a meeting in Prague on Tuesday. The meeting was presided over by the club's chairman, First Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly Jan Marko. The deliberations were attended by deputies of the other political parties of the National Front and by deputies without party affiliation.

On the agenda was the fulfillment of the conclusions of the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee. In his opening speech, Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed that in the 2 years of the application of the conclusions, the authority of the national committees has increased, the citizens' share in their work has expanded, and the corporation with the agencies and organizations of the National Front and the cooperation with industrial and agricultural enterprises has improved. Prerequisites have been created for expanding and applying the authority of the national committees in cities and central villages.

He noted, however, that the practical realization of the adopted measures preceeds in a considerably unbalanced manner. To date the national committees have not been making use of all of their increased authority, and the set activities have been only very slowly transferred from the district national committees to the sphere of activity of national committees in the cities and villages. Moreover, citizens rightly criticize the low quality and, in particular, the poor availability of certain services. The establishment of an effective administration of housing developments is lagging, there are shortcomings regarding the handling and care of the housing fund, the reconstruction and modernization of apartments is behind schedule, and efforts aimed at simplifying administrative work are not always successful. The work of the national committees continues to be marked by much routineness and inertia. The preparation of plenary sessions is often only an affair of the national committees' apparatus. It also happens that local functionaries are not well informed about the conclusions of plenary sessions or the deliberations of the council.

Despite everything, it shows that where the national committees address themselves to questions connected with the development of the area, providing services for the population, the standard of the services for housing, maintaining the housing fund and the environment, and protecting public order, and where they succeed in making the responsible economic workers, social and hobby organizations, and agencies of the National Front interested in resolving problems, there they have been achieving good results, Comrade Polednik stressed.

Radoslav Klein, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, informed deputies afterward about topical questions of the struggle for peace and strengthening the action unity of anti-imperialist and antiwar forces.

Milan Matous, deputy director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about problems of ideological struggle and the main tasks of the propaganda and agitation work.

At the session the Communist deputies elected Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission and deputy of the Chamber of the People, to the post of deputy chairman of the Club of Communist Deputies.

SLOVAK COLLECTIVES' REPRESENTATIVES MEET 24 MAR

Product Quality Discussed

LD241906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Representatives of selected work collectives involved in the creation of high technological and economic level products from the whole of Slovakia met in Bratislava today. During the discussion the participants in the meeting specified the possibilities and conditions for raising the quality of products and concerned themselves with some persistent negative phenomena in the production process.

In his concluding speech, Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CPSL Central Committee first secretary, highly appreciated front-ranking collectives' initiative in fulfilling the 16th party congress' conclusions and attaining high quality and effectiveness in all work. Their results clearly show that the task of multiplying the share of products with high technological and economic parameters is not only highly topical but also realistic. It is essential, Comrade Jozef Lenart said, that the management of quality and effectiveness become decisive in the managerial work of central bodies and in the financial autonomy sphere. This is the key condition for Slovakia to further increase her share in creating Czechoslovakia's national income and to contribute even more effectively to developing the living standards of our people, socialist economic integration, and higher effectiveness in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade.

Lenart on Management Practices

LD250309 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Excerpts] One of the main goals of the all-Slovak aktiv of representatives of selected work collectives, which participate in the making of highly technical and economic products and which met today in the Batislava trade union building, was to popularize and generalize the experiences of the best working collectives in increasing the quality of products.

Taking part were Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the federal government; Pavol Bahyl, federal minister of general engineering; Karol Martinka and Vaclav Vacok, deputy premiers of the government of the Slovak SRP, and other party and government representatives.

Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke at the conclusion of the discussion. He highly valued the initiative of front-ranking collectives from all regions of Slovakia who did a lot of deserving work in realizing the resolution of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ and the Congress of the CPSL, in realising the strategic line of the party and in achieving high quality and efficiency in all work.

[Begin Lenart recording] The results of the work show that we are being successful in, so to speak, taking first steps in this area. Second, we are being successful in proving that the party line on efficiency, quality, and high technical level, is justified and correct, and that it is realistically possible to implement them.

The results are being shown by the fact that we have progressed from roughly 9.5 percent at the beginning of this 5-year plan to 13-14 percent in 1983, of first quality work in the total of goods produced. If we look at this from the viewpoint of convincing ourselves that it is possible for us to solve the problem of quality at a high technical level, than this trend endorses this possibility. If we look at these results from the viewpoint of our needs, from the viewpoint of what the national economy and our society today demands and needs, then we must say that it is not enough. The introductory papers, findings from the discussion of problems that were put forward, show that it is necessary for the management of quality, the directing of efficiency under Slovak conditions, to become the decisive content of the management work of central organs and the organs of the enterprise sphere. It is also particularly necessary so that Slovakia can continue to significantly increase its share in the creation of the Czechoslovak national income, so that it will be even more effective in contributing to the development of the living standards of our people, and so that it will also contribute to the socialist economic integration and to the higher efficiency of Czechoslovak foreign trade. [end recording]

Comrade Jozef Lenart went on to emphasise that the times objectively demand the standards of high quality and efficiency to become the decisive criteria of competition among enterprises and workers collectives, among brigades of socialist work and among individuals. Among other things, he said:

[Begin Lenart recording] The improvement of management practices will bear fruit only when they are connected with the growth of initiative and creativity among broad groups of the working people. We will achieve success at a time and in those places where the management of enterprises and institutes encourages activity and initiative, where it contributes to the improvement of the management of quality and efficiency, precisely in a way based on those who should produce, develop, and create. If there are enterprises with more than 50 percent of first quality products and products classed as meeting a high technical standard, and if there are enterprises which have less than 10 percent of such products, surely this is worth thinking about -- not later, but now, in the coming weeks -- how to go about learning from these factories, work places, and enterprises, how to make a start and achieve not only a half percent increase per year in the share of first grade products in overall production but multiple increases, as was done by some enterprises in the chemical industry in particular. In this area we require a systematic approach; in particular, it is necessary for these processes to be directed, so that we could truly achieve what is directed in our program, so to speak, that is a comprehensive management of efficiency and quality. [end recording]

At the close of his speech, the first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee emphasized that the approaching anniversaries, the 40th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising and the 40th anniversary of the liberation, are opportunities to fulfill the legacy of the heroes of our modern history by applying high revolutionary spirit precisely in the struggle for high quality and efficiency. The participants of the all-Slovak aktiv then adopted a statement in which they call on all workers to contribute as much as possible through their commitment to work for the increase in the quality of existing products and for the creation and realization of new products, whose technical and economic standards are on a world level.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SOVIET COMPANIES -- Representatives of the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation Kovo and the Soviet export company Electronorgetkhnika signed an agreement on cooperation for this year in Prague today. For 8 years the two organizations have organized a socialist competition aimed at securing their export tasks and in the interest of fulfilling the production tasks of Czechoslovak and Soviet enterprises. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Mar 84 LD]

FISCHER, CAPE VERDEAN DISCUSS WORLD STRUGGLE

LD231705 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1507 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) -- The talks between GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer and the minister of foreign affairs of Cape Verde, First Commander Silvino Manuel da Luz, were continued and concluded on Friday. The exchange of views centered on questions relating to the worldwide struggle for peace and disarmament and on bilateral relations between the two countries.

The foreign minister of Cape Verde expressed his satisfaction about the good state of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde. The GDR was highly regarded as a partner in the development of a new society. Silvino Manuel da Luz expressed his thanks for the opportunity given him on his visit to the GDR to study in detail the experiences of socialist development. He said that his delegation is going home with much useful knowledge.

Oskar Fischer and Silvino Manuel da Luz expressed their conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde will be further strengthened on the basis of their joint activity for the preservation of peace and for social progress.

In the discussion of the international situation, the foreign ministers agreed that everything must be done to preserve the world from a nuclear catastrophe.

They urgently pointed out that it is necessary to leave the course of arms build-up and confrontation, to move over the arms control and disarmament, and to use the funds thus released for the good of the peoples and for the development of a dignified life in all states.

Both ministers affirmed the solidarity of their states and peoples with the liberation movements in southern Africa and with the states in this region subjected to constant racist and imperialist aggressions. They stressed their unshakable solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique as well as with the liberation struggle of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Conference, which are fighting against racism and apartheid.

Da Luz Ends Visit, Departs

LD231427 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1237 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Berlin, 23 Mar (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and of the Republic of Cape Verde, Oskar Fischer and Silvino Manuel da Luz, ended their official talks on Friday.

Afterward, the guest ended his visit to the GDR, which lasted several days. Oskar Fischer saw him off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport.

MEIER MEETS EGYPTIAN PRIME MINISTER IN CAIRO

LD252223 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2015 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Cairo, 25 Mar (ADN) -- Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din received for talks in Cairo on Sunday GDR Minister of Electrical Engineering and Electronics Felix Meier. Minister Meier conveyed greetings from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, which were reciprocated by Prime Minister Muhyi ad-Din.

The two men stated their willingness to expand relations between the two states on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. They regard this as an effective contribution to help the peoples' striving for reason and realism in international relations to prevail again and to safeguard peace.

Both sides agreed that the development of constructive cooperation among the peoples could overcome the obstacles resulting from the aggravation of the international climate.

The meeting centered on issues concerning the development and expansion of economic cooperation. In the view of the two men, conclusion of the agreement on economic and technological cooperation and the establishment of a joint GDR-Egyptian economic committee provide favorable preconditions for this.

The GDR ambassador to Egypt, Hans-Juergen Weitz, attended the meeting. Felix Meier arrived in Egypt on Saturday for a visit lasting several days. He was invited by Minister of Electricity and Energy Muhammad Mahir Muhammad Abaza.

DKP TO SUPPORT PEACE TICKET IN EC ELECTIONS

DW230843 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 22 Mar 84

[From the "Aktuelle Kamera" program]

[Text] The DKP will support the peace ticket in the elections for the so-called EC Parliament in June this year and withdraw its own candidates which have already been nominated. This was announced today at a press conference in Bonn.

The peace ticket, an alliance of progressive personalities with different ideologies, held its constituent meeting as a political organization over the past weekend. DKP Chairman Herbert Mies justified the decision of his party by saying that this alliance uncompromisingly advocates the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear missiles from the FRG. From the viewpoint of the country's Communists, this is at the moment also the most important political concern.

[Begin Mies recording] In this peace ticket, we Communists see an important beginning for preserving the experiences of extraparliamentary activities and for putting them to e for parliamentary debates. These experiences include the finding that the struggle for the preservation of peace has become the principal issue of our era, and that peace can be made to prevail only by curbing the aggressive course of the U.S. administration and the NATO leadership. The danger of a nuclear clash has not decreased; rather, it has increased as a result of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles. This means that counteraction must again be intensified. [end recording]

BRIEFS

WISMAR PORT TRANSSHIPMENTS -- 1 million tons of goods were transshipped by the Wismar dockworkers since the beginning of the year. This 79-day work accomplishment attained by the collectives of the GDR's second biggest seaport was higher than throughout the year of 1955. A record annual performance of 4.8 million tons had been achieved in 1983. [Text] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 19 Mar 84 DW]

PUBLIC LIBRARIES -- The number of public libraries that exist in the GDR now amounts to a total of 36,000. Roughly 6 million readers are making use of them. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 20 Mar 84 DW]

REPLACEMENT OF JOURNAL EDITOR DEFENDED

LD241638 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 2000 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] In the framework of the "Events of Cultural Life" program we now shall speak about a journal, because as you will hear from [name indistinct] even the appearance of a journal can be an event.

[Unidentified commentator] In the "Homeland" programs we do not usually deal with the affairs of the domestic press or, in official terms, with information policy. Nevertheless, we will now discuss this subject.

Probably many among you have learned in the past months about the, let us say, developments around a journal called MOZGO VILAG. You learned, in other words, that the editor in chief of the journal, which is considered avant-garde and is popular primarily among the young intelligentsia, had been replaced, but members of the former editorial board did not want to accept the new editor in chief and resigned; some went so far as to declare a boycott, and the January-February double issue undersigned by new editors could only get onto the streets at the beginning of March. These developments and the tempers which reached considerable heights, by the way, appeared in considerable detail in the columns of the domestic press, for example in ELET ES IRODALOM and UJ TUKOR. Our listeners, however, could learn about the so-called MOZGO VILAG affair from other sources, which cannot be easily called well-meaning, from commentaries which saw in this the rigidity and a hardening of the domestic press management and in general of cultural policy and ideological life. It would also be misplaced here to deny that at home, too, there were many people who were worried, for the replacement of an editor in chief is not an everyday event.

Well, the new MOZGO VILAG has not justified their fears. In addition to the young men, who are yet mostly unknown but who give the literary character of the journal, we find among the editors, for example, Sandor Weoeres. The thematic multicoloredness of the journal, to which we became accustomed in previous years, is indicated by such topics as the exciting interview with Rezso Nyers, the father of the 1968 reforms, which covers such subjects -- considered rightly or wrongly as taboo -- as the internal life of the party. With regard to sociology the journal writes about the rich men of Rosehill [an expensive area of Budapest], and we can read details from the apocryphal bible of the Csango-Magyars.

Returning to the debates around the old MOZGO, many seemed to know that, among others, it was one of the writings of Tamas Bauer -- a young economist known for his critical views -- that brought about the criticism of the so-called higher circles, the party and state organs responsible for the press. In this writing he questioned, among other things, some of the basic theses of our current economic policies. Tamas Bauer does not appear among the authors of the new MOZGO VILAG but he does appear in a journal which was published this week. His current article -- in a characteristically sharp voice -- criticizes a study which has been prepared by a scientific committee commissioned by the party Politburo about the further development of the economic system. Bauer's critical article appeared in the same publication where the study of the above-mentioned committee appeared earlier, in TARSADALMI SZEMLE, which is the theoretical and political journal of the MSZMP.

DEFENSE MINISTER SPEAKS AT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

AU221244 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 19 Mar 84 p 3

["Text" of speech by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at the 17 March session of the National PZPR Delegates Conference in Warsaw]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: We all have been subjected to severe trials ever since the Ninth PZPR Congress. That was also an exceptional period for the Polish People's Armed Forces, whose unchangeable and overriding duty is to guarantee the people's secure life.

In a situation in which not so long ago our country was sinking into anarchy, when civil war was threatening it, and when attempts were made to make Poland "a fuse under the edifice of peace" it became the duty for the party, the people's government, and its armed services to eliminate the dangers hanging over our people and socialist state.

The Polish People's Armed Forces have reliably fulfilled their mission. The political maturity, common sense, and responsibility of the regular cadre and the dedication and discipline of national servicemen, reservists, and civilian employees have proved to be productive. Our ranks have also been joined by the veterans -- the soldiers who fought during the war and who shared in peaceful construction. All our citizens wearing uniforms and faithful to the principle that the common good is more important than the individual good have fulfilled their duties with the greatest dedication.

In line with the class character of our Armed Forces we continue to stay in the midst of our people's socioeconomic life. We want to ensure that our Armed Forces make real contributions to our political-moral, material, and scientific-technical values and to solving the country's most crucial problems.

Comrades, our Armed Forces have been fulfilling their constitutional duties for a few years under complicated internal conditions as well as in a tense international situation. The present dangers are a direct result of the imperialist and aggressive policy followed by the United States and actively supported by its chief allies. These dangers are also a result of the arms program devised for the eighties, and consistently implemented by the U.S. Government. As a result, arsenals are bursting with increasingly more destructive weapons in America and Europe as well as on the high seas. Whereas the bomb dropped on Hiroshima killed over 150,000 people, every U.S. nuclear submarine carries nuclear loads representing the power of about 1,300 Hiroshima bombs. Moreover, the vessels whose construction will begin after 1989 will each carry nuclear loads representing 3,300 Hiroshima bombs.

These colossal armaments go hand in hand with the increasingly more intensive and aggressive maneuvers of NATO troops over enormous areas from the northern regions of Norway through the southern shores of the Mediterranean. At the same time, the Warsaw Pact countries are being subjected to unceasing reconnaissance.

As a result of the installation of Eurostrategic weapons, our country has been exposed to a qualitatively new danger. Destructive missiles will be able to hit every target on Polish territory within minutes. We are being subjected to unceasing land, air, naval, and space reconnaissance. The latter is being carried out with the help of satellites that fly over Poland several times a day to make photographs and radioelectronic measurements.

All that unrestrained arms policy aimed at achieving military and strategic political goals is to the advangae of arms firms. This explains why the numerous constructive proposals made by the Warsaw Pact countries in order to ban the danger of nuclear war are being so stubbornly rejected by the NATO governing circles.

In the midst of acute international tensions, the forces that count on a revision of the bases of the peace order in Europe, developed as a result of the victory over German fascism, are again raising their voices in the West, especially in the FRG.

All that is a source of real war dangers, which also threaten Poland's security and the peaceful existence of every Polish family.

It is obvious to all of us that in a situation that is so unfavorable for the peace and secure existence of our people, combat vigilance and intensive efforts to improve the effectiveness of our troops are more than ever inseparably connected with party and civic duties.

We are conscious of the fact that the coalition strength of the Warsaw Pact, the might of the fraternal Soviet Army, and our allied cooperation help increase our defense capacity. The joint exercises that were held recently in western Poland have supplied many proofs of the durability of the friendship between the Soviet, GDR, and Polish soldiers. That inspires satisfaction and optimism and proves that we have reliable and dedicated friends who are ready to defend our common cause to the end.

The cohesion and strength of our political-defense alliance, which also denotes Poland's effective contribution to it, ensure peace, which is of the highest value for us.

The defense of peace has always been and will be the overriding aim of our party's policy. Under the new conditions the efforts to develop the civic attitudes of the people, especially of the young people, should more than ever go hand in hand with efforts to stimulate one's awareness of the present war dangers and to develop responsibility for the fate of the people and the socialist state as well as readiness to contribute to defense.

That is a very important task for the extensive educational system and for its institutions and social facilities. However, that is, above all, the organizational and educational duty of our party -- all its cells, organizations, and members. No one will do that consistent and effective work for the us just as no one will make for us the stubborn efforts needed to overcome our present difficulties.

The Polish Armed Forces, whose natural function as the People's Armed Forces is to train young people in patriotic and civic virtues, will always so train them because they are conscious of the tasks and role they have to fulfill in the comprehensive all-national system of upbringing and education.

Comrades, the party's defense policy and solicitude for our Armed Forces and for the comprehensive development in line with our needs and potential are responsible for the fact that we have modern forces, which are well trained to implement their tasks, possess large amounts of technical equipment and other assets, and have at their disposal invaluable riches -- reliable cadres and magnificent and educated soldiers.

We often say that the Armed Forces are a school of civic education and a place in which tough manly characters are attained. They are also a school of good management.

At present when all of us should turn a zloty twice before spending it, the issue of thrifty and effective management with what we have has more than just economic significance. In our Armed Forces, which are also feeling the pinch of the economic crisis, effective and thrifty management is a patriotic and moral-ethical duty of all soldiers. The fact that they are consistently trained in the principle that one should think and act for the benefit of the people, promote good organization, and fulfill one's tasks in a disciplined way makes itself felt when they are back in civilian life in the form of their responsibility for the property entrusted to them and reliable implementation of their duties.

Rational organization, the general use of cost-effectiveness analysis, and effective commitment to implementing every measure are the foundations of our activities. Extensive inventiveness and innovating activities also help us to ensure that our resources are optimally exploited. Such creative and innovative thinking produces not only training benefits and increased combat readiness, but also economic benefits worth hundreds of millions of zloty.

We try to use the resources provided for us by the state for the utmost benefit of its defense capacity. At the same time we implement many tasks as far as we are able, thus benefiting our economy materially and adding to our national wealth. This is a typical way of repaying some of the state defense outlays.

Comrades, the resolution of the 13th party plenum praised our soldiers for their contribution to ensuring calm and security for our fatherland. That was a most satisfying reward for us, which we also regard as an obligation to continue our loyal service for the people, the party, and the socialist state.

We are aware of the fact that that praise addressed to soldiers on active duty, to reservists, and to civilian employees of the Ministry of National Defense was also addressed to the party organizations active in our Armed Forces, because these organizations are effective in their support for commanders in their difficult and responsible work, in fostering the ideomoral image and political cohesion of the troops, and in creating the atmosphere of social commitment. They also develop soldiers' principle of patriotism, internationalism, and civic responsibility and teach them modesty, honesty, and respect for socialist norms of life and socialist moral values. The attitudes of party members wearing military uniforms prove that the party can always count on them.

The achievements of our people's fatherland, which is to celebrate its 40th anniversary, include a specific and considerable contribution of our soldiers.

The 40th anniversary celebrations will go hand in hand with our conviction that our people and socialist Poland still need our soldierly efforts and that our ideological cohesion and high combat readiness are still the prerequisite for the security and peaceful work of our people. In this conviction and in line with our people's needs, he will continue to indefatigably improve the defense potential of our fatherland -- the PPR.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NINTH CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

AU221251 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Mar 84 pp 1, 3

[Resolution adopted by the National Conference of PZPR Delegates in Warsaw on 18 March concerning the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress]

[Text] The National Conference of Delegates of the PZPR states that the Central Committee has worked according to resolutions of the ninth congress and acted in the spirit of socialist renewal -- consolidation of socialism in Poland. The party successfully leads the implementation of tremendous tasks connected with the process of overcoming the crisis and creating bases for a further socialist development of our fatherland.

Despite the reduction of its ranks, the party is improving its ideological activity by consolidating its ideological-programmatic and organizational unity, increasing its moral and political strength, and gradually regaining the confidence of the working class and working people. New comrades join the party ranks.

The line of agreement and struggle for a socialist character of changes in Poland and against the forces of anarchy and counterrevolution, stemming from the ninth congress' resolutions and developed at PZPR Central Committee plenary sessions, has been consistently implemented.

Martial law was introduced to avoid confrontation urged by forces hostile to socialist Poland. It prevented a civil war, put an end to the anarchization of social life and destruction of the economy, and guaranteed security for citizens and the socialist state. According to earlier announcements, martial law was lifted as soon as conditions for this emerged.

The party, led by the Central Committee, started and has been persistently implementing a broad program of reforms adopted by the ninth congress. Since the ninth congress, fundamental legal regulations creating the basis for increasing citizens' initiative and their participation in state and social life, and strengthening state structures, have been worked out and accepted. A general direction of these changes is to prevent the recurrence of efforts and distortions which took place before August 1980 and the anarchy and destruction which occured before December 1981.

The idea of agreement of all forces in favor of the development of socialist Poland is being materialized in the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, PRON, which, overcoming prejudice and lack of confidence in it, continues increase its influence on society and its place in the country's sociopolitical system.

Social accord is also being encouraged by the independence and self-managing trade unions, whch are also increasing in strength. They are spokesman of the rights and interests of the working people and are assuming increasing responsibility for the future of socialist Poland.

The party supports the wide participation of young people in the country's socio-political and economic life. The conference is requiring party cells and organizations to increase work on how to raise the young generation in a spirit of patriotism and internationalism and with a feeling of responsibility for the fate of the socialist fatherland.

The party pays utmost attention to the needs of the working people and the building of material production which is the basis to meet them. Downward trends in production have been overcome and production growth has been started. The economic situation is still difficult -- not all adverse phenomena have been put under control yet and long-lasting efforts are necessary to overcome them. We confirm the will to consistently continue the economic reform.

The conference approves of the international activity of the Central Committee. This activity corresponds to principles adopted in the ninth congress' resolutions. We express gratitude to fraternal parties -- and the CPSU in particular -- for understanding of our difficulties and assistance in overcoming them. Deepening multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries and increasing the strength and cohesion of the socialist community are the permanent basis of our policy.

The National Conference of PZPR Delegates conveys its highest appreciation to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who led the work of the Central Committee and the PPR Government -- at an extremely difficult period of time which was full of conflicts -- with the sense of historical responsibility and according to the teachings of Marxism and Leninism and the most vital interests of the nation and the state. Approving the results of work carried out by the Central Committee and the Politburo, the conference expresses full support for further actions to be taken by the Central Committee first secretary in implementing the resolutions passed by the ninth congress, in the service of socialism and the PPR.

The conference expresses its recognition for the soldiers of the Polish Army for their dedicated service and citizen-like attitude in defending the most vital interests of the nation and the socialist system, and for their contribution to strengthening the country's defense capability.

We convey our recognition to the employees of the security service and Citizens' Militia for their activity in protecting public order and guaranteeing conditions of calm to the citizens and state.

The National Conference of Delegates approves of the Politburo's report which specifies current party tasks in implementing the resolutions of the ninth congress, approves recommendations contained in this report, and puts party members under obligation to fully implement them. The conference also approves of lines of actions in economic issues presented in the report of the Council of Ministers.

The conference approves of the activity of the Central Party Control Commission and Central Auditing Commission, as well as their conclusions concerning further work. The conference acknowledges the report of the Appeals Commission of the ninth congress.

The conference requires the Central Committee to examine the conclusions voiced during the plenary talks and during discussions by problem teams.

The conference accepts the following documents: The declaration "What we are fighting for, where we are going"; elections rules for PZPR delegates, authorities, and control bodies; the resolution on party tasks during people's council elections; the appeal concerning the defense of peace; and the message to all communist and workers parties. The conference accepts the "materials for discussing the PZPR program" and asks the commission to continue work on the draft program. It also asks the Central Committee to hold party discussion on this program before the 10th congress.

The conference asks all party organizations for creative participation in the programmatic discussion.

The party is aware of difficulties in fulfilling the program of the ninth congress. This results in a special duty to deepen ideological and political contents of our actions, improve the work of party authorities and cells, and intensify the activity of party members at every post and with every task. It is the basic condition for strengthening the party's leading role in society and its guiding role in the state, the condition for full implementation of the ninth congress resolutions.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON INTERNAL OPPOSITION

LD232321 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2110 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: We receive frequent reports about signs of opposition activity in the country. Lately they concern, above all, the printing and distribution of illegal publications. We will be talking to Colonel Zbigniew Pudysz, director of the Bureau of Investigations at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, about the present state of the internal opposition.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Good evening, Colonel. Before we start talking, allow me to give an example from the last few days: Officers of the security service of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs recently uncovered two illegal underground groups in Nowy Sacz and Gorlice. A dozen or so people were detained in this case. Some of them were released after providing explanations. Several persons have been detained on the orders of the voivodship prosecutor's office.

In the detainees' apartments and buildings, illegal publications, a duplicator, typewriters, matrices, printing ink and significant quantities of paper were found. Also, various homemade printing equipment. Some of the detainees were distributing illegal publications, using their children, aged between 7 and 9 years. The case is being investigated.

We have had a score of such reports over the period of 2 years, but I must say that recently they have become less frequent. This concerns mainly printing activity. Colonel, how does underground activity in Poland look in general?

[Pudysz] The existence of crime unions and groups, or the existence of other groups and structures of a conspiratorial character, does not prove that we are dealing with political undergrounds. Here I would like to make a remark in view of the question.

[Interviewer] But there are groups which operate against the authorities; we have evidence.

[Pudysz] There are such groups, but it is not synonymous with the existence of a political underground.

[Interviewer] How does the activity of the opposition, or groups operating against authority, differ, for example, in comparison with 1981 or 1980?

[Pudysz] Here we should stress that there are essential differenes in respect of the number of crimes committed for political reasons, and the form of the crime.

The period preceding the introduction of martial law -- I am thinking of 1980 and 1981 -- was characterized by a glaring nonobservance of the law, and by the fact that political and ordinary crime increased. During that period, antistate and criminal associations of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] or Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS/KOR] type were operating. Extremist groups formed in the leadership of Solidarity and also in some lower echelons. They were striving for confrontation between the authorities and the community, and also anticipated a change in the situation by the use of force.

[Interviewer] As we know, this was cut short by martial law.

[Pudysz] As we know, this was cut short by martial law, and we must say clearly, that the imposition of martial law prevented a civil war. As certain symptoms of stabilization begun to emerge, the rigors of martial law were lifted, and as early as December 1982, two important decisions were made.

Firstly, martial law was suspended, and secondly, a special reprieve procedure was introduced by virtue of a State Council decision. Some 700 people availed themselves of these measures; they were either freed or had their sentence reduced on the basis of individual State Council decisions. And this was the first, how shall I say, symptom of stabilization of the situation. This period was also characterized by a drop in offences committed for political reasons, and in July 1983 martial law was lifted. At the same time the Sejm passed the Amnesty Act. I should like to draw attention to the clause of the Amnesty Act which provides the opportunity for voluntary surrender by persons who have committed offences for political reasons. This resulted in a relatively high figure, that is about 1,200 persons who have availed themselves of this; if we add the figure of 700 persons who benefited from the special reprieve procedure, it proves that the base for clandestine activities against the state has shrunk considerably.

[Interviewer] I think that this base has been shrunk, above all, by the stabilization, by the progressive stabilization in Poland, above all among the working class. Colonel, how can one define the activities of these associations, or the opposition in general, if it is right to employ this term?

[Pudysz] At present we no longer meet with criminal associations, the activities of which meant social danger. On the other hand we meet with publishing activities, and it is significant that in many instances this illegal publishing activity is not continued or undertaken for political motives, but to earn money. For example, two printers employed at the Research and Design Bureau of Domestic Trade and Services in Warsaw have earned over the last few years Z1.5 million by duplicating illegal publications. When we intervened, we seized Z857,000, which was part of their remuneration.

[Interviewer] Well, Colonel, who pays these distributors and printers? From where do they get the money?

[Pudysz] These printers were using state machines, state ink, and paper. So, in short, there was a chance to get some excellent earnings without any, let us say, investment. Another matter: There is a certain group of people who purchase these illegal publications, being motivated not so much by their education and historical value but by the fact that they are published illegally and contain some elements directed against the legal order. They purchase such publications, which frequently reach very high prices -- several hundred zlotys for a single copy.

[Interviewer] Colonel, here, for example, is "The Tin Drum," by Gunter Grass, which has recently been issued in Poland by one of our publishing houses and, at the same time, the same novel is published illegally...

[Pudysz interrupts] By the Independent Publishing House...

[Interviewer, interrupts] Yes...

[Pudysz interrupts] It fetches several thousand zlotys.

[Interviewer] And how much does "The Tin Drum" cost as published by, I think, the State Publishing Institute?

[Pudysz] Z300.

[Interviewer] Z300. So the difference is quite large. So, this is an answer, probably only in part, to the question: Where (?does this lot) come from. Is that the only source?

[Pudysz] That is not the only source. It is also worth bearing in mind that certain means for illegal publishing activity, both printing and financial means, come from the West. Were it not for the support of this activity by Western centers, then, of course, the possibilities for this illegal publishing would be modest or almost nonexistent.

[Interviewer] The fact that Western centers support this activity arises also from their belief in the existence of the old structures, among others the Provisional Coordinating Committee [TKK]. Well, I must say, Colonel, that you have not seen much success in finding many of those people from this TKK. For example, Bujak, Lis, they are still free.

[Pudysz] It is a fact that Bujak, Lis, Szumejko, and Jedynak have not been caught. It would be difficult for me to say now, with certainty, whether their hiding stems from their own decision or expresses a decision made by subversive centers in the West. These centers use the existence of the so-called TKK as an excuse for conspiratorial structures in Poland. They have to justify delivery to Poland of material resources, including printing equipment. These centers provide maintenance for such structures because they might be useful should there be some social conflict. It should be emphasized that the behavior of Bujak and others demonstrates that they decided to hold out. They probably count on having some favorable circumstance occur, and then they will resume operations.

[Interviewer] But can we conclude that they are not active? Colonel, various statements of the TKK have appeared, signed by Bujak or LIs,

[Pudysz] Various statements do appear from time to time, but I would like to make clear that examinations show that some TKK statements signed by Bujak and others are not of their authorship. For example, in 1983 the weekly MAZOWSZE of 22 August published a statement also signed by Hardek, but as it happened for 4 days Hardek had been in contact with the authorities because he came out of hiding within the amnesty framework and defined his activity.

By this example I would like to show how those statements come to exist.

Second question: As I said, indeed, Bujak, Lis, and others have not been caught, but the view that they are not operating is supported by the fact that the security service does not devote more time and resources toward uncovering them. I consider that if some signs of their activity do appear, it would probably be quite easy to take care of them.

[Interviewer] Colonel, I should like to touch upon the following question, notably, the future in this domain. How do you see it? What are the prospects for these elements -- let us call them, colloquially, the underground? What will their activities be, in your opinion? After all we have an increasingly stable situation. This is a [word indistinct] stabilization.

[Pubysz] In part, you have already answered this question. This stablizing situation causes the enemy to lose the hinterland. Therefore the possibilities for his activities end in a natural way. All the same it ought to be underscored here that the issue should not be taken lightly. It is necessary to see that irrespective of the existence of certain criminal elements, there are persons in Poland who are determined enemies of the system, and the greater, the deeper the progress of the stablization processes, the more they will escalate activities leading to a destabilization.

And here, various possibilities will be exploited: not only anniversaries of certain events, but other events of a diverse nature, including, for instance, penal cases.

[Interviewer] As far as this is concerned, there is no question and I agree with you, but I should like to raise here an issue which is in my opinion exceptionally vital from the social point of view: In the course of the past few years, vast and very deep social divisions have emerged, divisions based on political opinions, not only where different walks of life are concerned, but often even within families. And, Colonel, many people stick to these opinions. They will hold on to them. These are opinions hostile to our system, let us make that clear. And these people hold on to these views and it is our right to agree to let these people hold these views. That is how it is and and that is how it is going to be, I think.

[Pudysz] Mr Editor, this question brings two issues to my mind. The first boils down to the fact that as long we exist in two politically opposed systems there will be interaction between them. And at the moment, the program of subversive centers in the West as well as the activities of special services clearly influence the situation in Poland. And we must realize that this will have some effect on the behavior or stance of certain persons.

Another matter: I would like to draw attention to the fact that divisions of this kind, in the sense of ways of thinking, can be seen within families and I believe that it is, let us say, well, a natural phenomenon. On the other hand, I also believe that everybody has the right to present their opinions and ideas, even those that might be, well, contrary to the officially presented political doctrine.

Nevertheless [as heard] as long as these ideas are not realized in the form of definite organizational or other activities threatening system principles or exceeding the norms of the criminal law, there is no basis for intervention. Whereas, if they are manifested in definite organizational activity which breaches criminal law norms, according to law activities should be undertaken on the basis of the criminal law in force. I would like to say right at this point that in these matters we act with consideration and very carefully, because, one might say, we are aware of the complex situation of which you spoke a moment ago.

So we do not resolve it on the basis of criminal law alone we also apply other means of action, in order not to resolve this question only on the basis of criminal law, as we are aware of the complexity of the situation.

[Interviewer] Thank you for an interesting interview, Colonel. [end recording]

PRON CHAIRMEN DISCUSS UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD251512 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 24 March -- The conference of chairmen of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth (PRON) voivodship councils held here today discussed preparations of PRON to the election campaign to the people's councils.

It was stated that the campaign should favour the normalization of life and deepening the national agreement. The importance of the elections preceeds the act of electing new councils. The participation in it will be the expression of the will to continue the policy of socio-political and economic reforms, implement the programmatic goals of 1st congress of the PRON and systematically solve the problems of everyday life in Poland.

Also today, the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council held its meeting chaired by Jan Dobraczynski. The meeting discussed the preliminary draft of PRON's election declaration and the conclusions from the conference of chairmen of PRON voivodship councils.

The meeting also discussed the state of preparations to the PRON National Council's meeting to be held on March 31.

Prepare Electoral Declaration

LD251539 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 25 March -- In an interview with PAP reporter, Vice-Chairman of the PRON National Council Alfred Beszterda characterized the present stage of actions to prepare the elections for people's councils.

He said that the first and the most important duty on the central level was to prepare a PRON electoral declaration to serve as a substantive basis for the entire electoral campaign. The declaration will be (?adopted) in the coming days by the PRON National Council.

The electoral declaration will be the basis for formulating local electoral programmes. The teams preparing drafts of local electoral programmes have already been set up in voivodships, towns and rural communities.

The work to appoint the PRON's own candidates for councillors by this organization is also under way.

The councils of chairmen on all levels will start working soon.

Another task to be performed by the PRON is to conduct a campaign of consultative meetings. We plan to make them a forum of citizens' discussions concerning not only the problems of persons or expressing opinions on candidates for councillors. The meetings will also examine the main elements of the PRON electoral declaration and local electoral programmes. Consultative meetings will be held from April 25 to May 16. Immediately after them, the PRON councils of all levels will be adopting local electoral programmes together with candidates for councillors, Alfred Beszterda said.

PZPR, ZSL TO IMPLEMENT SOCIOECONOMIC PROGRAM

LD241224 Warsaw PAP in English 1113 GMT 24 Mar 84

["Looking Back at Last Week" -- PAP headline; by Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Last week filled the time between the National Conference of PUWP Delegates and the 9th Congress of the United Peasant Party due to begin next Monday. On their return to their circles in industrial plants and institutions, the participants in the PUWP conference started a series of meetings aimed to directly transfer the contents and atmosphere of this exceptional central party event which took place when "the most dramatic is behind us and the most difficult ahead of us." Both this quotation and other phrases from both speeches delivered at the conference by General Jaruzelski are broadly discussed and commented by Polish mass media.

Speeches delivered at the national conference were characterized by striking frankness in presenting difficulties and problems and extremely concrete character, which was also exemplified in the Political Bureau's report. The press, radio and TV also published and commented on the fundamental document, that is the declaration "What we fight for, where we are headed to" which presents the PUWP aims and aspirations for the coming years. The introduction to this document stressed that the declaration was born out of "a general dicussion and expresses the party's collective will." The declaration characterizes the PUWP origin and its experiences especially over recent years and specifies the socio-economic programme. This programme's main goal is to "secure prosperous existence for every Polish family, ever more fully meet the needs of the working people and, at the same time, strengthen the country's economic potential and create foundations for the prosperity of future generations."

A few days after the conference, General Jaruzelski paid a visit to farmers in Plock and Ciechanow Voivodships, central Poland, where he got acquainted with preparations for farm work, the state of supply of production means and living standard and working conditions in the countryside. The visit coincided with final preparations for the 9th Congress of the United Peasant Party which is to debate on working out the most effective road to Poland's self-sufficiency in food.

The chairman of the UPP Central Committee, Vice-Premier Roman Malinowski was given a cordial ovation at the PUWP conference. In a press interview he stressed that the road to food self-sufficiency has been only started. "It is a difficult and not a short period of reorienting agriculture which is also connected with reorientation of the economy in favour of agriculture."

The PUWP conference fully confirmed the rightness of reorientation of Poland's economic cooperation, primarily aimed at cooperation with socialist countries. What serves this purpose is the tightening of permanent specialization and co-production ties between the Polish and Soviet industries and joint investment projects.

Concrete talks on this issue were continued in Moscow by chairmen of the Polish Government Planning Commission Manfred Gorywoda and the Soviet State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov. During their meetings, information was exchanged on work on socio-economic plans for 1985 and the years 1986-1990.

The implementation of both the programme of self-sufficiency in food and housing construction which are given priority in the current economic policy greatly depends on the level and development of fuel and energy base. Planning in this basic branch must be ahead of planning in the remaining economic complexes. Therefore, work has been under way in this branch for a longer period of time and last week the scientific and technological councils at the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry discussed the programme to develop the fuel and energy base by the year 2000.

During the debates a view was voiced that it is necessary already today to speed up the development of the Lublin coal basin, construction of the Warszowice and Budrych collieries, expansion of the existing mines (especially of the coking coal), to start preparatory work for the construction of the Szczercow opencast brown coal mine and location of further nuclear and thermal power plants. Minister Piotrowski called attention to the fact that efforts in mining and the power industry must be accompanied by actions which would make rational and economical management of fuels and energy possible, including the introduction of the second and third shifts in some branches of the industry.

The third successive year without much rain and nearly snowless winter resulted in the lowering of the water table in many river basins and the lowering of the ground water level in Poland. The situation is additionally aggravated by surface waters pollution. All this makes the Polish press sound alarm, showing examples of waste in water management. In the years 1975-1983 average water consumption in households per twenty-four hours increased from 164 litres to 206 litres.

At the same time, mean water consumption in households in the world is lower by 30 litres on the average. Industries do not observe the established limits of water consumption either. In this connection the ministry of administration and spatial economy obliged voivodes to prepare two programmes: provisional and operational one and a long-term one. The first one is to include such components as the introduction of strict water rationing in industrial plants and stricter rigours for sewage disposal and the sewage systems. Long-term programmes are to provide for, for example, the construction of surge chambers and reserve reservoirs.

TRADE UNIONISTS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD241211 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 23 March -- The government committee for trade unions met here today, chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, to review Poland's economic situation and conditions of further development of the economy. The meeting was attended by representatives of nationwide trade union organizations.

Head of the Government Planning Committee and Deputy Prime Minister Manfred Gorywoda described the difficulties now emerging in the economy, and the ways to overcome them.

Despite considerable progress last year, such as first upward movement of the national income in four years, exceeding the plan for industrial production and halting further slump in living standards, the second part of 1983 and especially the period towards the end of the year were marked by lower growth rate of exports accompanied by adverse prices relations in the world, expanded investment activity, and more problems with preserving balanced market. These adverse phenomena, although existing side by side with positive ones, delineate the area of potential threats to implementation of this year's plan.

The government has thoroughly investigated the threats and on that basis has taken steps to prevent the occurrence of their adverse effects or alleviate them to the greatest possible extent.

Uncertainties now shaping up with respect to full implementation of the assumed size of exports have a direct impact on Poland's import capability, especially as far as the hard currency partners are concerned since the volume of Polish imports therefrom depends solely on the influx of cash from exports thereto.

Underuse of production capability was gradually dying out last year in many industries, and it is becoming necessary to maintain this trend. However, it is possible under contisions of better supplies and hence bigger exports. We must do our best to prevent the displacement of hitherto exported goods onto the absorptive market at home.

The shortage of means for imports may finally put us before a hard choice of whether the modest exchange currency resources should be allocated to supplying the industry in order to keep it at a relatively high efficiency level reached last year, or whether to use them for imported fodder in order to keep up the tendency to restore the (basic) herd, started last year.

The next issue is to maintain investment discipline. The excessive number of investment projects and the fact that last year outlays were exceeded by some 200 billion zlotys directly influences the market equilibrium. Investment projects that have not been stopped constitute a burden to the national income.

Simultaneously new investment needs are growing in plants in the face of the decapitalization process of machinery. We must make a matter-of-fact choice, taking into consideration also the fact that one of the fundamental tasks of the plan is to protect the consumption level and not to allow market equilibrium to be shaken.

It is necessary to respect in practice a close connection between the level of pays and incomes on the one hand and the volume of material production on the other to further check the inflation growth. Meanwhile, growing pay tasks followed by an unsufficient production growth undermine the prospect to maintain inflation at a planned level and to reduce it in next years.

In view of the information the unionists expressed their concern for the pay level in enterprises that will have to reduce their production for lack of raw and intermediate materials.

The unionists demanded that a principle of consulting all draft decisions, which are important for the working people, with trade unions be respected.

At the end of the debates the floor was taken by Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, who said, among other things, that over the last few years Poland covered the road that could be assessed favourably. Some progress has been achieved in the economic field.

But we are living in a transition period. When there are no reserves, when a part of the nation is weary, when particular interests are pressing and when there is a political opponent one must not demand from the operation of the economic reform to arouse satisfaction from the very [words indistinct].

The government is of the opinion that it is necessary to constantly improve the consultation system as an important element of relations between the government and trade unions said the vice-premier.

SHORTFALLS IN AGRICULTURAL PROCUREMENTS

LD231924 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 20 Mar 84

[Text] The contract purchasing campaign for agricultural produce is not proceeding very well. So far, contracts for the delivery of only 6,000 metric tons of edible potatoes have been signed. In some parishes, Cedynia, Kamien Pomorski, Police, and Kolbaskowo for example, not a single metric ton has been contracted. The situation is similar with pod crops. Out of the 1,000 metric tons planned, agreements for under 100 have been signed. There is also a considerable shortfall in contract purchasing of grain. We remind farmers that contract agreements may be concluded only through 31 March.

CONFERENCE ON CRIME GROWTH IN NORTHEAST AREA

LD231949 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] The state of public security in northeastern Poland was discussed at the regional conference in Bialystok by employees of the prosecution and judicature of seven voivodships of the region. The continuing growth in the number of crimes and decreasing rate of crime detection as well as unsatisfactory results in combating economic crimes, profiteering, and corruption were pointed out. In the discussion the need was stressed for close cooperation of political, social, and administrative organizations with the organs of prosecution and administration of justice. It was stated that such cooperation should decrease the number of crimes.

FORMER DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER WINIEWICZ DIES

LD231842 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Warsaw, 24 March -- Jozef Winiewicz, long time vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, died here on March 23rd at the age of 78.

Since 1946, he many times represented People's Poland in the international arena. He was an excellent diplomat and negotiator, and an expert in European security, particularly in German questions, and in UN problems.

GNA PLENUM RESUMES, ADOPTS PEACE APPEAL

AU241430 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0901 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/3/1984 -- On March 24, in the morning, Romania's Grand National Assembly [GNA] proceeded in plenum, chaired by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the first part of the day the plenum debated over and endorsed the programme concerning a more marked growth of labour productivity and improvement of work organization and of the norm-setting system over the 1983-1985 period and until 1990, and the programme for improving the technical and quality standard of products, curbing consumptions of raw materials, fuels and energy and for a better capitalization of resources over 1983-1985 and until 1990, that were submitted for the attention of deputies in the first day.

Next, First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea presented the rationale to the bill on the navigation on the Danube-Black Sea Canal, which was also unanimously endorsed by the parliament.

Proceedings continue.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT on 24 March carries a similar report on the GNA proceedings and adds: "At the proposal of a number of deputies -- members of the Commission for Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation, of other permanent GNA commissions, of the Romanian group in the Interparliamentary Union, of the group of Romanian Parliamentarians for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and other deputies from all the country's counties -- worried over the unprecedented aggravation of the international situation, the GNA of the Socialist Republic of Romania unanimously adopted an appeal addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the U.S. Congress, the parliaments of European countries where intermediate-range nuclear missiles are being deployed, and parliamentarians of other European countries."]

Plenum Ends; Orders Conferred

AU241432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1216 GMT 14 Mar 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/3/1984 -- At the end of the Romanian parliament's session, on Saturday [24 March], a festivity was arranged at Bucharest's Grand National Assembly palace to mark the presentation of high state orders conferred under presidential decree on county party organizations, county people's councils, economic units, and research and design institutes for outstanding performance in 1983.

The high orders were handed over by the president of Romania, Nicolas Ceausescu, who warmly congratulated the collectivities that were awarded the high Romanian orders and medals, all working people, the working class, the farmers and intellectuals, the whole people for their contribution to Romania's achievements in economic and social development last year.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1100 GMT on 24 March carries a brief report on award ceremony and adds: "At the end of the ceremony, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech."]

CHERNENKO RETURNS LETTER TO REAGAN 'UNOPENED'

LD251900 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Washington, March 25 (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan's letter sent two weeks ago to new Soviet party head Konstantin Chernenko has been returned to Washington unopened.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the letter had been taken by retired U.S. General Brent Scowcroft who went to Moscow as a member of a non-government delegation of U.S. experts for foreign policy who in Moscow had informal consultations on relations between the two countries. Immediately on arrival in Moscow Scowcroft informed his hosts about his wish to deliver the letter to Chernenko or another of the Soviet leaders. However, no one in Moscow showed any interest at all take the letter. [as received]

After engaging in a venomous verbal war against the Soviet Union last autumn, Reagan completely changed the tone over the last two or three months and now insists on the revival of a constructive and realistic dialogue, inviting the Soviets to return to the negotiating table they left at the end of last year. U.S. analysts claim that the Soviet leadership had decided against doing anything that would help Reagan in being re-elected the U.S. president. By accepting Reagan's initiative for the renewal of the dialogue Moscow would provide him with significant support.

The second element which according to U.S. analysts, makes the renewal of the dialogue harder, is a series of untoward events occuring meanwhile in relations between Moscow and Washington. The Soviet leadership which, otherwise, never makes haste in its relations with the United States, will need time to define its stands and its actions.

The third, according to local assessments, crucial reason for the rejection is that Moscow, quite seriously thinks that there cannot be any negotiations for as long as U.S. missiles continue deployed in Europe. [as received]

NO BREAKTHROUGH IN NORMALIZING USSR-PRC TIES

LD241655 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 24 Mar 84

[Text] Moscow, March 24 (TANJUG) -- In their latest round of consultations, the Soviet Union and China agreed to increase bilateral commodity trade and promote political contacts, unofficial Soviet and Chinese sources claim. But there is still no breakthrough in their longstanding negotiations on normalising bilateral relations, they say.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromkyo and Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen conferred here yesterday (Friday) in the fourth round of bilateral consultations. Although a statement on these talks is yet to be released, the two sides appear not to have brought their positions any closer.

The problems of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea and the stationing of Soviet troops in Mongolia and on the Sino-Soviet border, as well as the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, remain the chief stumbling blocks.

The Moscow daily PRAVDA today carries Ulaanbaatar's charges that Beijing's demand for a Soviet troop withdrawal from Mongolia is an "attempt at interference in the internal affairs" of Mongolia.

At the same time, PRAVDA reproaches China for "turning a deaf ear to Mongolia's request for preparing a convention" to ban the use of military force in relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific region. Beijing is also criticised for "sticking to its hegemonistic positions towards Mongolia".

Qian's stay coincided with a visit to Moscow by Vietnamese Vice-Premier Vo Van Kiet.

During this time, Moscow newspaper wrote on two occasions about Hanoi's and Ulaanbaatar's opposition to any Sino-Soviet agreement "which would be at the expense" of Vietnam and Mongolia.

U.S. MANEUVERS IN CARIBBEAN, GULF OF MEXICO

AU231640 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Over 30,000 American troops will participate in large-scale military maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico in April and May. An American Defense Department spokesman stated that no foreign country will participate in the maneuvers, which will test the readiness of American forces to protect the sea lanes in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico.

SPILJAK-HUSAK TALKS VIEWED AS 'SIGNIFICANT'

LD252019 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, will leave for an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia tomorrow at the invitation of Gustav Husak, president of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. Mika Spiljak and Gustav Husak will talk about the development and promotion of bilateral cooperation and topical international problems. The official Czechoslovak circles and press attach great significance to Mika Spiljak's visit. Here is Milika Sundic:

The relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are usually described -- and this is also a fact -- as traditionally good and friendly and not encumbered by anything that could threaten their further stable development, primarily in the economic sphere. True enough, there are also considerable differences in the attitudes and views of the two countries, but they are accepted by both sides as something that is closely linked with the specific position of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia in Europe and the world.

Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, each in their own way, work for the relaxation of international tension and for the resolution of outstanding problems by peaceful means. As a member of the Warsaw Pact, Czechoslovakia is firmly tied to the alliance to which it belongs, both politically and ideogically as well as in the military and economic sense. Along with the GDR, Czechoslovakia is the second country of the Warsaw Treaty on whose territory the installation of Soviet medium-range missiles has begun, which is -- let us recall -- a reply to the installation of American Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

Regardless of its bloc affiliation, Czechoslovakia is aware of the threat that the present unfavorable situation in Europe and the world represents, as well as of its own sensitive geostrategic position. It would gladly forego the presence of Soviet missiles on its territory if conditions were created in which there would be no missiles on either side of a Europe divided into blocs. Of course, at this point in time, this depends on Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Republic, as well as the talks which will be held on this occasion, will mark a fresh stage in the development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

Since, as we stressed at the beginning, there are no unresolved problems between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, the taks between the two presidents will be primarily directed at discussing current international problems and the further advancement in bilateral cooperation.

In Prague -- and we have already heard this in the past few days -- great significance is attached to Mika Spiljak's visit, as it also is in Yugoslavia. Czechoslovakia knows that Yugoslavia as a socialist and nonaligned country occupies a significant place in the Nonalignment Movement and that its views of world events are followed with the greatest attention even when they are fundamentally different from the policy of military blocs, and which happens often. Of course, the different international position of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia as well as the different paths of socialist construction in the two countries do not diminish the possibility for fruitful cooperation in various spheres. Mika Spiljak's official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia represents a confirmation of such an orientation on both sides.

'NEW ELEMENT' IN ALBANIAN-ITALIAN TIES

AU252026 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 84 p 6

[Permanent correspondent Manjlo Vukotic report from Rome]

[Text] Rome, 21 Mar -- Relations between the two Adriatic neighbors -- Italy and Albania -- have developed rather intensively during the past 6 months. The trade agreement, which was recently signed by Nicola Capria, Italian minister of foreign trade, and his Albanian counterpart, Shane Korbeci, is one of the results of this cooperation.

Thus far in trade, Albania has exported goods to Italy -- mostly raw materials -- worth some 850 billion lira, while Italian exports were worth nearly 250 billion lira less than that amount.

While in Tirana, Minister Capria also met with Albanian Premier Carcani and delivered to him a personal message from Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister. In his message, the Italian prime minister stresses, among other things, satisfaction over a "fruitful strengthening of political contacts between the two countries during the past few months" and stresses that such an "intensified dialogue" makes possible a new impetus to relations between Italy and Albania" in various fields, and not only in the economic-trade field, but also in the scientific and cultural fields."

In his message, Craxi recalls the recently established ferry route between Trieste and Durres, the signing of an agreement on cultural cooperation which envisages the teaching of Italian in Albania's secondary schools, and the opening of a chair for Italian language at Tirana University, as well as other kinds of cooperation. According to the Italian prime minister, all of this comprises a "new element" of mutual interest which our two governments attach to the establishment of a dialogue between Italy and Albania.

The new trade agreement certainly is a "new element" in the further development of relations between the two neighbors. According to the rather modest reporting of the Italian press, with this agreement, imports from Albania (of nickel, copper, uranium, petroleum) as well as exports of industrial equipment and technology will be increased. The possibility of Italy's participation in constructing a hydroelectric power plant and a steel mill is being mentioned, as well as the opening of a new direct ferry route.

MACEDONIAN LC BODY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

AU231114 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The problem of relations between our country and Albania was the main topic at the session of the Commission for Cooperation with Communist and Workers' Parties of the LC Central Committee of Macedonia today. Milan Georgjevic, our ambassador to Albania, participated in the work of the commission.

UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL ON OFFICIAL VISIT

AU251757 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Federal Executive Council, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, UNESCO director general, has arrived on an official visit to our country. During his 3-day visit, M'Bow will have talks in Belgrade with prominent figures of our country on cooperation and on opportunities for expanding relations between Yugoslavia and UNESCO. The UNESCO director general will also visit Croatia.

FEC VIEWS PRICE FREEZE LIFT, ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

LD231943 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1632 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Federal Executive Council [FEC] (presided over by Milka Planinc) supported the proposed measures and activities for the financial consolidation of the economy, banks, and other beneficiarie of social resources and concluded that the competent organs should prepare the necessary regulations and laws as soon as possible, and primarily those which would create conditions for preventing a significant increase in prices when the decision on freezing prices is abolished. These measures, it was reported, should support activities in the organizations of associated labor to consolidate their economic activity and increase production and productivity.

All analyses undertaken thus far indicate that relations in the distribution of income have broken down to a large extent and that there are serious disproportions in material relations and financial trends in the economy and other areas of social life, the session concluded. In spite of the positive results achieved in economic activity, particularly in increasing the resources for strengthening the material bases of the economy, the financial situation in the organizations of associated labor is seriously threatened.

Illiquidity in the economy is primarily caused by high losses, negative exchange rate differences, and the transformation of working capital into fixed assets and its overflow into investments, as well as the extensive involvement of working capital in supplies.

For this reason, the FEC considers that individual measures and regulations aimed at achieving the financial consolidation of the economy should be adopted. To this end, the competent federal organs were given the task of preparing the regulations and measures which relate first and foremost to multilateral clearing -- that is, settling the commitments between organizations of associated labor. Regulations will also be prepared for integrating the current accounts of organizations of associated labor in order to facilitate the more rapid circulation of funds, and measures for re-scheduling investment credits and preventing the overflow of working capital into fixed assets.

Regulations and measures will also be prepared for removing and coverning negative exchange rate differences in the economy and the banks, and unburdening the economy, which implies reexamining the rights of beneficiaries of social resources and the justificiation for the existence of numerous institutions.

The council concluded that important possibilities do exist for rationalizing business affairs, both in the economy and in non-economic activities.

The FEC considers it necessary to speed up the adoption of those measures and regulations which are in the phase of being adopted, in order to simultaneously complete and implement the measures for the financial consolidation of the economy. The session also noted that measures and activities should also be undertaken in the republics' provinces, and municipalities, and particularly in the organizations of associated labor, for the financial consolidation of the organizations of associated labor. Without synchronized action and complete measures, the council considers that the financial recovery of the economy is not possible. To this end it was concluded that all analyses and material relating to the financial state of the economy, as well as the measures and regulations which should be adopted, should be presented to the SFRY Assembly and to the republics and provinces.

Examining the proposed measures for lifting the price freeze, the FEC ordered the competent organs to prepare a proposal for changes and amendments to the existing law on the system and social control of prices. In order to prevent uncontrolled inflation following the unfreezing of prices, the council also examined proposals for several measures which should contribute to reviving production and regulation conditions on the market. One of the basic tasks of the economic policy for this year is to take measures to guarantee the selective growth of production, particularly that which is export-oriented or supplies the domestic market. To this end, measures will be proposed for making more effective use of commodity credits already approved. Appropriate measures will also be proposed for guaranteeing regular supplies of energy for production, and in this connection conditions would be created for maximum production of electricity and coal. The FEC had earlier adopted measures for successfully carrying out spring sowing and passed several specific regulations. Additional measures to facilitate the more effective functioning of the agreement on securing foreign exchange for supplying the domestic market with goods needed by the population will also be prepared.

The council also examined several other questions in the area of current economic policies.

NATIONAL BANK GOVERNOR ON DEBT REPAYMENT POLICY

LD231342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 23 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, March 23 (TANJUG) -- In 1982 and 1983 Yugoslavia repaid 8 billion dollars in principal and interest rates on its external debts and was one of the few countries to meet such high external financial obligations, National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Radovan Makic has stated on a Belgrade TV program.

Speaking about the chief directions of the country's credit-monetary policy in terms of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, Makic said that Yugoslavia's overall external debts now amounted to 18 billion 980 dollars in medium-, long-, and short-term credits.

In 1983, Yugoslavia's medium- and long-term debts rose by 1.5 billion dollars, but its short-term debts were reduced by 670 million dollars. Makic specified that the reduction recorded in the short-term debts was particularly significant since they were the cause of the greatest problems.

Yugoslavia expects this year to receive 3.3 to 3.5 billion dollars in credits from a consortium of foreign banks and the International Monetary Fund. Approximately 2 billion dollars of the total sum will go on refinancing the principal of the country's external debts, National Bank of Yugoslavia Governor Radovan Makic specified. Makic said that in the talks with the International Monetary Fund, Yugoslavia pledged by the end of this year to raise its foreign-currency reserves [words indistinct] million dollars and its current account surplus by 500 to 800 million dollars over December 31, 1983.

On the TV program, a chart was presented showing that Yugoslavia has the following external financial obligations to meet through 1990: In 1984 -- five billion 390 million dollars (of which 2 billion have been rescheduled and the remainder will be repaid), in 1985 -- five billion 820 million dollars, 1986 -- five billion 800 million, 1987 -- six billion 395 million, 1988 -- five billion 765 million, 1980 -- five billion 138 million and in 1990 -- four billion 920 million dollars.

Stressing the indispensability of self-reliance in the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, Makic placed special accent on the necessity of easing the financial burden pressing the economy, improving the utilization of domestic resources, radically economizing and stepping up the substitution of imported raw materials and semi-manufactures with the domestic. By implementing these and other measures and solving the key problems of inflation and prices, Yugoslavia is to approach a single-digit inflation rate, the National Bank of Yugoslavia governor said.

EMIGRATION FROM S. SERBIA VIEWED WITH CONCERN

Serbian Bodies Discuss Report

AU231125 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] The Presidency of Serbia and the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia have discussed the report of the Republican Executive Council on the emigration under pressure of Serbs from Bujanovac, Presevo, and Medvedja, which has continued for 20 years. In these communes in southern Serbia, the national structure has been now essentially changed to the advantage of the Albanian population. At the session of the Presidency and the Presidium, a working group was formed which should formulate the pertinent conclusions that will represent the basis for united social actions in the aforementioned communes in the South Morava region and in the republic. Mirjana Trajkovic reports:

The problem of emigration of Serbs from the communes in the southern part of the republic must not be regarded any differently than the emigration from Kosovo, because what is involved in both cases are the territories within the framework of the Republic of Serbia. The aim of the irredentists is the same in both cases: to create ethnically pure territories. It is well know what the consequences would be in that event for the security and territorial integrity of Serbia and Yugoslavia. For this reason, at their session today, the Presidency and the Presidium adopted an extremely serious approach to the problem of emigration from southern Serbia. One of the questions heard at the session was: How could it have happened that, from 1961 to the end of last year, 17,000 Serbs emigrated from Bujanovac, Presevo, and Medvedja and that, until recently, nothing has been said publicly about this.

The reasons for emigration are known: What is involved is the activity of the Albanian irredentists who have been helped and are still helped today by the poor economic situation in southern Serbia. Although large social funds have been invested there, Bujanovac, Presevo, and Medvedja continue to be the most undeveloped communes not only in Serbia, but also in the entire country.

It is true that a difficult economic situation can prompt emigration, but we ask how it is possible that the lack of economic development troubles only the Serbs, because it is only the Serbs who are emigrating, whereas the Albanians are, on the contrary, even immigrating to this region.

Thus, the pressures from Albanian nationalists and irredentists result, and the situation develops in which mistrust, fear, and defeatism reign. However, unambiguous political condemnations of pressures on the Serbs in these communes have been lacking thus far. However, as it was said at the session, if these condemnations are lacking, the people find themselves in an even more difficult situation because of the pressures themselves. The confidence has been shaken and the continued emigration -- even though somewhat reduced -- last and this year attests to this fact. People are also discouraged because, among other things, they see no readiness to carry to the end certain things and certain cases of the past, it was stated at the session.

It is difficult to eliminate the political causes if the economic causes are not eliminated at the same time. For this reason, efforts should be directed toward a quicker economic development of southern Serbia, primarily through the association of labor and also with the resources of the solidarity funds. Let us note that 13 percent of the republican fund for the development of undeveloped regions, that is, 3.2 billion dinars, have been allotted to these communes for several scores of investment programs which will open up nearly 4,000 new work places. The development of agriculture and especially of livestock breeding and the construction of facilities for small-scale economic operations also provide greate opportunities.

Although certain results have been achieved, the measures taken thus far have clearly demonstrated that the actions of the state organs alone cannot stop the emigration and create the conditions for the return of those who have emigrated. What is the most necessary at this time is a broad, united, and energetic action primarily of the LC and other sociopolitical organizations. Thus, what is needed are additional extradordinary long-term socioeconomic and political measures and a synchronized action at all levels ranging from the commune to the republic in order to stablize the entire situation in the Bujanovac, Presevo, and Medvedja communes and thereby also stop the emigration of the Serbian population.

Economic Progress, Security Efforts

LD252004 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1700 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] How to halt the sudden emigration of the Serbian population from southern Serbia: This question, which is not merely a demographic one, has reached the agenda of the highest republican, state, and political bodies. It was also dealt with by the Serbian Presidency and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium at a joint session held towards the end of the week. Here is Ljubisav Andric:

In the past 2 decades over 17,000 members of the Serbian nationality emigrated from Presevo, Bujanovac, and Medvedja, three municipalities in southern Serbia, which are also the least developed ones and this not only in this republic but in the whole of the country. In January and February this year alone, 60 families took off for the north. Since the well-known events in Kosovo, 1,232 persons have sought refuge in the interior of Serbia. To make matters worse, in the Presevo municipality, over one third of Serbian households have already arranged to leave this municipality, in which the Albanian population is in the majority, by buying houses and apartments in other parts of the republic.

The participants in the joint session of the Serbian Presidency and the Serbian LC Committee Presidium were unanimous in their assessment that economic backwardness in this part of the republic is not the main reason for this migration. Were this the case, members of the Albanian nationality would also emigrate. However, the participants also arrived at the unanimous conclusion that much more than before should be done for the economic development and progress of the backward south. This must become a general concern. Moreover, efforts will also be made to establish a climate of security and mutual trust, a climate in which togetherness, which has been seriously shaken, will be strenghthened.

This debate at the session of the highest republician, state, and political bodies represents the beginning of this more deliberate, more organized, and more long-term action. The Executive Council of Serbia will soon submit to the Republican Assembly a comprehensive program of measures for the development of municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac, and Medvedja. This also seems to be the best way to halt the emigration of Serbs from these areas.

EMIGRATION MISUSED TO SUPPORT SERBIAN NATIONALISM

AU231718 [Editorial Report] Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croation No 1733 on 18 March carries on pages 24 and 25 a 900-word "extensive excerpts" of an article by Dragan Bisenic published in OMLADINSKE NOVINE [YOUTH NEWSPAPER -- place and date of publication not identified] about nationalism in Serbia.

Bisenic says that "on the average, every 3 years" there is talk about "a danger from the Serbs and a danger to the Serbs. These latter 'protectors of the Serbian nationality' have made themselves publicly heard with leaflets in Vranje, Nis, Kragujevac, Leskovac, and Krusevac by demanding "the defense of the nation.' Thus, they have directly influenced the drawing of the conclusion at several political meetings that what is at stake is 'growing nationalism.' "

After saying that no one in Serbia is now directly attacking the Croats, Bisenic says that the Serbian mythology and tradition are being renewed and that demands are heard which seek an honorary place for the Serbs in Yugoslavia," because they are a 'state-founding and historical nation.' " There also exist "accusations at the expense of the Serbian political leadership that it is opportunistic and inactive in representing Serbian interests, that Kosovo takes everything away from Serbia, and the like. The basis for all this is the exodus of the Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, which has been transformed into national revanchism. For the political leadership of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia, it has been transformed into a test of ability and trust. That trust does not yet exist can be seen by the example of the unsuccessful advertising all over Yugoslavia for experts to man the Feronikl plant in Glogovac. Neither apartments nor huge salaries have neutralized the (prejudiced) conviction that the nationalists in Kosovo are exterminating everybody in turn."

Bisenic recalls that the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, at its session on 26 December 1977, assessed that "Serbian nationalists misuse the migration movements of Serbian and Montenegrin people from Kosovo," but 4 years later these movements were called "'emigration,' 'exodus,' and 'genocide.'"

Bisenic discusses the habit of the Serbs to sing patiotic songs glorifying heroic deeds of their history at sports events when teams from other republics are involved. He notes that they expressed consternation when Kosovo fans chanted "e-ho" at a Belgrade stadium.

A number of Belgrade theaters have "turned their stages over to the popular demand for a search for a Serbia that does not exist," producing plays dealing with heroic Serbian history. "In Kosovo this is called national romanticism, but here it is called theater," Bisenic says.

NATIONALIST POSITIONS OF RELIGIOUS PRESS DERIDED

AU231025 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 84 p 12

[M.T. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Mar -- Although most religious papers in Serbia last year confined themselves to religious topics, their increasing politicization is noticeable, a politicization mostly from nationalist, irredentist, and other hostile positions. This has been noted at the session of the Coordination Committee for Relations with Religious Communities of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference.

The newspapers of some religious communities especially emphasize close links between religious and national elements. Prota [orthodox priest] Mihailo Smiljanic confirmed this with the observation that some religious communities pose as representatives of the nation. Some people, however, see a link here between some reactionary forces in society and the church. This is especially characteristic -- as was stated by Committee President Milan Backovic in the introductory speech -- for the three largest religious communities in the republic -- the Serbian Orthodox Church, the Muslim community, and the Catholic Church.

Some papers pose as "spiritual guardians" and protectors of the people -- something which has been especially frequent during recent years with the emergence of certain social problems. This has been especially conspicuous in the PRAVOSLAVLJE newspaper, in which Kosovo events (apart from a number of objectively written articles) are being treated in a biased and a tendentious way, especially the measures undertaken by the society with a view to preventing the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and consolidating the situation.

GLAS KONCILA, however, with its articles, asserts the effort exerted by the Vatican with a view to "organizing a global world offensive by the Catholic Church."

PREPOROD treats the question of the Muslim religion in a similar way, often uncritically carrying ideas that are opposite to our socialist self-managing system, which may disturb otherwise traditionally good relations between the society and the Muslim community, said Zivomir Stankovic, president of the Republican Commission for Relations With Religious Communities. Then he warned about the harm done by asserting and writing about the education of cadres abroad. As he said, 43 young men are being educated in Syria at the moment, some of whom do not have even a secondary school education. Because of their incomplete education, there is a danger of their being indoctrinated. This pressure in Muslim countries should be resolutely resisted, Stankovic said.

The way in which the religious newspapers write creates disturbance among our citizens, and fans national hatred and intolerance among peoples and nationalities, it was warned. The fact that more than 200 religious newspapers and magazines with an annual circulation surpassing 15 million copies are published in Yugoslavia shows to what extent the press and other publishing activities of all 40 religious communities in Serbia -- including the so-called small religious communities -- are a significant part of their not always naive activity.

MAMULA GREETS ARMED FORCES' TRAINING CENTER

LD251503 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 25 Mar 84

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has sent sincere congratulations to the soldiers, cadets, officers, and civilians serving in the training center for armored and mechanized units on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding and work of this training center. He wished them new successes in their future work.

In the past 40 years, from the beginnings of the work of the tank officers' school in El-Katadba [spelling as received] in Egypt in 1944 to the present, your training center has developed and grown into a higher training and scientific institution of our Armed Forces, the message of congratulations stresses.

In your work, you have achieved important results in training cadres for the needs of the armored and mechanized units. In this way, you have made a visible contribution to strengthening the overall military attributes of the Armed Forces and the defense capabilities of our society.

On the basis of these achievements, and the glorious traditions of the tank troops of our national liberation war, the zealous workers in the post-war development of our Army, you are also educating future generations of officers and investing efforts in the best possible military-specialized and political training for them. Be consistent followers of Tito's works and unshakable fighters for the preservation and development of the achievements of our revolution, and especially consider the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities as its fundamental values, Branko Mamula says in the conclusion of his congratulatory message.

PROSPECTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF AGRICULTURAL PLAN

AU251859 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 84 p 4

[Vasa Rokic report]

[Excerpts] Because the previous two "green plans" failed to a considerable extent, because too little was done to implement them, we have entered the current, third, one with great pomp. First it was noted that our general economic situation is very bad, and that the long neglect in the development of agriculture had led to this, something that we have, naturally, all known. Then it was said that agriculture is not only one of the most important, but also one of the last reserves of the stabilization program, and that -- since we had had enough of bitter experiences -- things must not and cannot any longer be as they were. Agriculture, it was said, is at the very top of the most important priorities of Yugoslav development. Finally, in accordance with all these statements, a suitable development program was adopted. A very ambitious program, but -- if everything were done as imagined and planned -- a quite realistic program.

The average rate of growth of agricultural production totaled 1.9 percent instead of 4.5 percent in the last 3 years. In the social sector, production increased at a rate of 3.6 percent instead of 6 percent, and in the private sector 1.6 percent instead of 4 percent.

All in all, the rate of growth was nearly a third of that planned. It would have been even smaller had it all depended only on us, had not in 1982 the good climatic conditions unexpectedly given us a record harvest, particularly in the production of corn, vegetables, grapes, and other fruits. Overall production in 1982 increased by 7.5 percent compared with the preceding year, and the greatest share of the increase was in the aforementioned products. However, the following year, that is, last year, production decreased by 2 percent.

During the past year alone, the price of mineral fertilizers has doubled, while their consumption -- precisely because of such a drastic increase in price -- was reduced to symbolic quantities, as was noted by Eng Bogdan Kasikovic, president of the Managing Board of the Valjevo Agro-Industrial Combine, in a letter to BORBA. A few days ago, at a session of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, it was noted that agriculture's share in overall economic investments has been reduced to under 5 percent, and this is, probably, the lowest rate of investment in the entire postwar development. The very unfavorable and increasingly more unfavorable trends of agricultural production are the result of these kins of circumstances. More correctly, they are the result of the current and past overall social situation, for the food production is short of both producer goods and money and, nearly of everything that helps it to exist and develop.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CAMEROON -- Yaounde, 23 Mar (TANJUG) -- Cameroon is interested in promoting cooperation with Yugoslavia, particularly economic, scientific-technological, and cultural cooperation, where existing possibilities have thus far not been fully exploited. This was stated by President of Cameroon Paul Biya in talks with (Ramadan Marmulaku), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY in Cameroon, based in Lagos. Marmulaku was presenting his credentials to the president. The president of Cameroon also emphasized that his country remains loyal to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1949 GMT 23 Mar 84 LD]

ATHENS TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS MEETING -- Athens, March 24 (TANJUG) -- A three-day session of the Yugoslav-Greek Committee for Transport and Communications, which closed here today, Saturday, is assessed by the two countries' delegations as a turning point in the solving of all open questions between the two countries in this field. The committee agreed to promote cooperation in all the fields of transport and communications. The Yugoslav and Greek railways administrations will be suggested to increase transport between the two countries and solve as soon as possible all open questions concerning a regular and economical transport of petroleum from Salonica to Skoplje, the capital of the Yugoslav republic of Macedonia. Greece asked an increase in the contingent for road freight vehicles transit through Yugoslavia. The request will soon be considered by the Government of Yugoslavia. The two countries agreed at the session in Athens on the signing at an early date of an inter-governmental agreement on the opening of a new Yugoslav-Greek border crossing point at Dojran-Dojrani. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1352 GMT 24 Mar 84 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH COMOROS -- Tananarive: The Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros and the SFRY have concluded an agreement on cooperation in the area of education and culture, including cooperation in the field of information. The agreement was signed in Moroni today by Said Kafe, minister of foreign affairs, cooperation and foreign trade of Comoros, and Dragic Gavrilovic, charge d'affaires at the Embassy of the SFRY in Tananarive. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 24 Mar 84]